

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. V.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1821.

[No. 267,

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Reports of yesterday and Sunday announced no Arrivals from Sea; but the *Dawk* brought us Madras Papers up to the 22d ultimo, from which we have given some extracts of a very late date to be found in the following columns. The Debate in the House of Commons on the 23d of May, on the motion of Sir James Mackintosh, for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Bill for Mitigating the Punishment of Forgery, being of great length, will be given in to-morrow's Paper: in the mean time we have the satisfaction to state that although it met with considerable opposition, the motion was carried by a majority of 118 to 74.

The intelligence from Spain strongly confirms the apprehensions we yesterday expressed regarding that country. Its affairs are apparently hastening to a crisis that may prove fatal to the Spanish monarchy or to the liberties of the Spanish people, and in either case injurious to the general interests of the nation. It is however to be taken into account that intelligence of this nature received by the way of Paris, and promulgated in a country where the Press is subjected to a Censorship, is to be received with some grains of allowance. The same may be said of the accounts of the Insurrection in Wallachia and Moldavia, received by the way of Vienna, or from the private Correspondents of the *LONDON COURIER*. The Courtly Editors in Europe, whether under the restriction of a Censorship or not, have an antipathy to all changes from a despotical towards a liberal form of Government. They are therefore eager to paint Spain as already in a state of anarchy, and to represent the new Government as not likely to be permanent, and for the same reason they willingly indulge the hope that the insurrection of the Greeks will quickly be suppressed. We trust their anticipations in both cases will be disappointed, although in the present state of our information there seems but too much ground for apprehension.

We were inclined to hail the success of the *Grampound Disfranchisement Bill* in the House of Commons as a symptom that something would be done to amend the grosser abuses that have crept into the Constitution. We entertained however no sanguine hopes of any essential reformation being carried into effect by the Tories. If we had, we should have been much disappointed. That Bill has received an alteration in the House of Lords, which in our view of the matter, must completely defeat any practical advantages likely to arise from it. The forfeited rights of *Grampound* are now proposed to be transferred, not to the town of Leeds, but to the County of York. That County has certainly a good claim, on account of the proportion which its wealth and population bear to its share in the representation; but considered generally, who doubts that the landed interest is not already sufficiently represented? It is unquestionable that the landed interest has now a preponderance in the legislature; that a tendency to increase this should have displayed itself in that aristocratical branch of government was to be expected; and it is highly probable, that a large portion of the House of Commons will agree to the proposition of the Lords. As far as regards Parliamentary Reform, the measure is completely nugatory; as its tendency must be to augment the present undue bias of the constitution towards aristocracy, instead of having any effect to restore its just equilibrium. Its chief value will consist in its being a recognition of the grand principle that a new distribution

of the right of suffrage should take place whenever it is rendered necessary by changes in the state of property and population. Thus a door is still kept open, by which the nation may be saved from the inevitable consequences of the present defective state of the representation.

We subjoin the articles from the Madras Papers, which were chiefly extracted from the *LONDON COURIER* of the 21st, 23d, 23rd, 24th, and 25th of May.

Madrid, May 8.—Our capital has been somewhat calm during the last twenty-four hours. Couriers from the different provinces, arrive every moment, and the accounts they bring are not in the least of a pacific character. Insurrection is manifesting itself in various quarters, arrests multiply, and proscription lists circulate. The popular ferment at Carthage was very great. They demanded the arrest and exile of seventeen persons, amongst whom were the judge of the Preliminary Court, the Governor of the Province, and the Treasurer of Finance; the others were principally Ecclesiastics and Naval Officers. At Algeiras, the exile of various persons was called for; eleven of whom were arrested and put into solitary confinement. They were the most eminent inhabitants of the town.

General Pepe has just published a Memorial, in which he declares, that in the affairs of Rieti, he was the only Neapolitan, who durst look the Austrians in the face!

A paper has just been printed by order of the House of Commons, relatively to the Revenues of Ireland, from which we observe with pleasure, that they are on the increase. The account exhibits the net produce for the quarter ended on the 5th of April 1820 and 1821. The only item in which there has been any diminution is in the Stamps, and they have fallen off in the last quarter, as compared with that of 1820, 18,629/. In all the other branches, the Custom, Excise, Assessed Taxes, and Miscellaneous, there has been an increase, making an aggregate, in favour of the last quarter, of 101,764/.

His Majesty is at present troubled with a slight attack of the gout.

The Duke of Wellington, Lord Combermere, Lord Kenyon, Sir R. C. Hill, Sir W. W. Wynn, and Sir C. Corbet, Baronets have become Member of the Manchester Pitt Club.

Eighty-five new churches are now building, and to be built, which are to contain sittings for one hundred and fifty persons, at an expense of one million sterling.—*May 22, 1821.*

Brody, (Gallacia,) April 24.—*Private Correspondence.*—The insurrection of the Greeks may now be considered as an enterprise which has totally failed. Prince Ypsilanti has been summoned to disband his corps, and to return to Russia, as also all the Russian subjects who are engaged in his cause. It is confidently expected that he will promptly conform to the orders to this effect which have been addressed to him. Moldavia and Wallachia have pronounced against him, and have transmitted their act of submission to the Porte. This important step has taken place, it is said, agreeably to the advice of Russian agents who have acted conformably to instructions which they have received.

Vienna, May 6.—We flatter ourselves, that we shall see here the King of Great Britain.

Vienna, May 10.—The affairs of Turkey are drawing to a close. The Ottoman army has taken the field sooner than was expected. Its vanguard advanced, on the 19th of April, from Fockar to Braila. The Greeks immediately fell back. The next day the Seraskier himself made a general *reconnaissance*, at the head of a corps of 8,000 men, and the Greek again fell back some leagues. Ypsilanti and Theodore bear such a violent hatred to each other, that it would not be surprising, if they soon came to blows: one of them has about 3000 or 4000 men, the other 10,000 or 12,000 men. All these troops are half naked and unarmed; they subsist only by pillage, which they exercise with a degree of ferocity, that makes no difference between friends and enemies.

We receive the following details from Hungary:—On the 19th ultimo, the Turks pushed a *reconnaissance* towards Galacz. The vanguard of the Greeks, about 700 men, fell back on the main-body. The Turks, who were 4,000 strong, not only did not advance, but retired into their fortress of Braila. On the 21st the whole Ottoman corps of 8,000 men, commanded by a Pasha who is lately arrived from Constantinople, again advanced on the road to Galacz. The Greeks retreated, partly into that fortress where they have a numerous garrison, and partly on board their fleet, which is stationed near that place. The Turks have contented themselves with occupying the country three or four leagues round Braila.

As for Ypsilanti, after quitting Bucharest, on the 13th of April, where he left a garrison, it seems that he marched to the Danube, persisting in his project of making an irruption into Bulgaria, where he expects to find numerous partisans.

A report has been in circulation for some days, that our army of observation, which is assembled in the bannat of Temeswar, will shortly be put in motion. It is affirmed, that it will be in concert with the Ottoman Porte.

Madrid, May 10.—Favourable accounts have just been received from America. The *Universal* announces that two deputies from Bolivar are expected, who must soon arrive, as the dispatch announcing their mission set out but a few days before them. The following particulars, which there is reason to believe well-founded, are added:—

"Bolivar has signified, in a confidential dispatch, the basis of the proposed Treaty, according to which,

1. The province of Caraccas shall be entirely subject to the mother country, and make part of the Spanish territory.
2. Bolivar shall be nominated Captain General of that province, as the only man able to restrain the various parties which divide that country.
3. He shall, in consequence, make his submission; take the oath to the Spanish Constitution, and have the rank of Lieut. General.
4. The territory of the Republic of Columbia shall be declared independent, its independence shall be recognized by Spain, and the two Powers shall send to each other diplomatic agents.
5. This Republic shall, however, be attached to Spain by Treaties of Commerce, so that the latter Power shall lose none of the commercial advantages which it has hitherto derived from those provinces."

It is much to be feared that the assassination of Vinuesa is but the prelude to the acts of ferocity which will stain our revolution with blood.

Yassy, April 14.—Prince Ypsilanti has passed the Danube having then with him only 3000 Greeks; his army, however, very soon increased to 30,000 men, and numerous detachments of volunteers arrive from all quarters to join him. We every moment expect to hear of an action with the Turks. The seizure of the fortress of Galacz by the Greeks is confirmed. The Hospodar, Suzzo, who has fled with his family into Bessarabia, intends to take refuge in Switzerland.

Vienna, May 9.—(*Private Correspondence.*)—The Prince d'Esterhazy has received a mission to proceed to London, to be present at the Coronation of the King of England. His Excellency will be accompanied by Counts d'Esterhazy, de Metternich, and de Gatterbourg.

The new Representative Peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Marquis of Londonderry will be Lord Powerscourt.—*Irish Paper.*

The Coronation.—So earnestly have the preparations for the Coronation in Westminster-hall been resumed within the last few days, that the fronts of the several tiers of galleries on either side of the Hall are now covered with canvass, and partly so with paper.

Portsmouth, May 22.—Passed by for the Downs the *Asia*, Patterson, from Bombay.

Plymouth May 21.—Wind S. E.—Arrived off the port yesterday, the *LADY CAMPBELL*, Marquis, from China; sailed the 6th Jan. from the Cape the 18th March, and from St. Helena the 4th of April.—May 23.

Frankfort, May. 15.—The most recent intelligence respecting the Greek insurgents continues to be very interesting.

Numerous detachments of Greeks continually arrive in Moldavia and Wallachia, and augment the force under the command of Prince Ypsilanti. This chief is abundantly provided with money, and pays his soldiers largely. The privates receive monthly 24 francs each, and the officers 500. At Bucharest he was joined by upwards of a thousand young Greeks, relatives of wealthy families, principally from Vienna, Buda and Odessa. It is known that there is among the insurgents a certain number of European officers of different States; and even recently, many of the military belonging to the Austrian regiments stationed on the borders of transylvania, deserted from their corps, and proceeded to Wallachia, some of whom have obtained the rank of officers in the Greek service.

It is asserted that the Porte is about to march an army of 40,000 men against the Insurgents, of which the Pasha of Braila, who has been made Seraskier, will have the chief command. According to general opinion, he does not possess great military talents.

Vienna, May 9.—According to letters from Laybach dated the 6th instant, the departure of the Monarchs and their Ministers has been anew deferred for an indefinite term. The motive of this delay is not known; the rumours which are in circulation are too rashly advanced to merit repetition here.

The KING's Coronation Robes are finished, and were yesterday exhibited to many persons of distinction.

The East India Company's Ship *LADY CAMPBELL*, was off Plymouth, on last Sunday, the 20th instant: it is reported that she sailed from China the 6th of January; from the Cape, the 18th of March; and from St. Helena, the 4th of April.—May 24.

PRICE OF STOCKS, —MAY 25, 1821.

Bank Stock 228½	India Stock 234
3 per Ct. Red. 74½	India Bonds 49 pm.
3 per Ct. Cons. 75½	Long Ann. 19
3½ per Ct. 84½	Exchange Bills 5 pm.
4 per Ct. 95½	Cons. for Ac. 75½
5 per Ct. 110	

The private advices from Spain, say but little on the subject of politics, but that little affords us sufficient information to arrive at the conclusion that the whole country is in a most disturbed state; not only in the South, but also in other directions. There seems to be no attempt made to restore or preserve tranquillity. From Madrid the advices are to the 12th instant. It does not appear that Ferdinand had yet left the capital, although such an event was expected by a great number of persons. From Cadiz the letters are of the 4th, which mention that that city was rather more quiet than Barcelona and Algeiras; but it was impos-

sible to say how long things would remain in the state they then were.

Proclamations respecting the Coronation and the re-assembling of the Court of Claims, it is expected, will be published in a few days.

We have to-day a duty to perform, which we discharge, we need scarcely add, with exultation and pride. It is to state to the public, that we have, at length, the Royal word for the coming of the King. We have the permission of a distinguished personage, officially connected with this country, to announce, that in a personal communication with the Sovereign, a very few days ago, when the subject of his Majesty's visit to Ireland was purposely introduced, his Majesty was pleased to express himself as follows—we may be understood as quoting his Majesty's own words—"Nothing shall prevent my going to Ireland this summer." To this fact our character stands pledged.—*Dublin Patriot*.

All is tranquil throughout Italy.

The Journal of Rome, of the 3d instant, contains the following statement, under the date of Ancona, April 24:—"Very recent advices from Epirus announce that the famous Ali Pasha of Janina, has been killed by his Secretary."

Gravesend, May 21.—Arrived the *WARREN HASTINGS*, Larkins, from China. Sailed the *FAME*, Eastgate, for Madras.

City one o'clock.—This is the settling-day at the Stock Exchange, and as there has been very little fluctuation for several weeks past, no defaulters are expected. During the account, there has been a regular rise of nearly three per cent.; and so general is the opinion of a further considerable advance, that the price of Consols for money is to-day 75½, and for the July Account 76; a continuation unprecedented, being 7 or 8 per cent. for Money.

Paris, May 20.—Sunday.—"The news from Madrid is of a very serious character. Two couriers arrived here late yesterday and this morning, bringing accounts of very alarming insurrections having broken out in Murcia, in the capital of which it is said about fifty persons have lost their lives. All events are exaggerated here; but I believe what I have stated above is the extent of the evil in that quarter at present. The Guerillas in all parts augment rapidly, and Madrid itself is in a state of ferment and uneasiness not to be described.

It appears the Ottoman army has taken the field against the Insurgents, who fell back as the former advanced. The contest, will be brief, but ferocious. Brief, because the Rebels have no means of prolonging it; and ferocious, because fanaticism will nerve the arm on one side, and desperation on the other.

The Discovery Ships, with the *NAUTILUS* transport in company, were all well off Kinnaird Head, on the east coast of Scotland on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

The Grampond Disfranchisement Bill had passed the Lords with the alteration of transferring the forfeited rights of Grampond to the County of York, instead of the Town of Leeds—whether the Commons would agree to this alteration was not known.

London, May 25, 1821.—The latest news from the Brazils is received to-day by the way of France, in letters, from Bahia of so recent a date as the 3d of April. It seems that the greatest tranquillity prevailed in that place, and throughout all the northern provinces. Great rejoicings took place on its being ascertained at Bahia that the King and the people, at Rio Janeiro, had joined the Revolution, as it was suspected that naval and military forces would have been despatched from thence to oppose the late innovations. At Bahia, the number of regular troops amounted to 3,000 men, and the Militia to about 10,000, and all had declared in favour of the new order of things. They, in the first instance, had been regularly trained, under the expectation of an attack from the King's troops.

The following dispatch was communicated to the Secretary for the Interior, soon after the breaking out of the revolution at Bahia:—

"I have received the official dispatch of your Excellency, which was directed to me on the 5th of the present month in pursuance of the directions of the Provisional Junta; and have to observe in reply, that, on the 16th instant, I have, together with Don Juiz da Flora, and all the Officers under my command belonging to the citadel, taken the oath comprised in the order for that purpose.

God preserve your Excellency, &c. many years."

(Signed) ANTONIO DE ARAIGO COMEZ.

St. Amara, Feb. 26, 1821.

The Secretary for the Interior, H. Cactano de Paiva Pereira.

Paris, May 11.—We have received (says the *Gazette de France*) the Spanish papers to the 5th, which have arrived by express. The Count de Carthagena (General Morillo) has been appointed Captain General of New Castile, in place of D. Ramon Villalba, who has been dismissed.

The Canon Vinuesa was, on the 4th of the month, the victim of popular fury; he was massacred in prison by an outrageous mob, who broke open the doors in spite of the resistance of the national guard then on duty. The Ministerial Journal gives the following detail:—

"The Canon Vinuesa was, on the evening of the 3d, sentenced by Arias, the Judge of the Court of Premiere Instance, to ten years of labour on board the galleys, at one of the strong forts on the coast of Africa, and his two nephews were merely reprimanded, on the ground that the imprisonment which they had undergone was a sufficient punishment for their crime. On the morning of the 4th the news of this sentence began to circulate through Madrid: great agitation ensued, and groups of people were formed who displayed the greatest discontent at the sentence, the populace thinking that he deserved death.

The disturbance gradually increased till three o'clock in the afternoon: the people then went to the prison with the intention of seizing the person of the Canon. The detachment of the national militia appointed to guard him opposed this attempt; but these troops being obliged to give way to the force against them, shut themselves up in the prison, and commenced a brisk fire on the multitude from the windows. In the meantime the people took possession of the town magazine, which is situated near the prison, and with the implements which they procured, forced the principal gate, and notwithstanding all the resistance made by the national guards, penetrated to the prisoner's apartment.

The remaining circumstances of the event are related in different ways, which induces us to postpone details of them. We merely know that from the marks on the body of the deceased, death appears to have been inflicted by the same instruments, which served to force the doors of the prison. It is said that all the men composing the detachment of the National Guard on duty at the prison have been put under arrest, and that an inquiry is to be instituted to ascertain whether they acted on their defence conformably to the regulation. It is said that Vinuesa was killed by the blow of a hatchet on the head, and that he expired under the hands of the assassin."

The King of Naples had not left Rome at the departure of the last courier from that city. His Majesty had had a long interview with his Holiness.—*Moniteur*.

Furious Animal.—A distressing affair occurred at Eldon, near Bishop Auckland, on Good Friday:—A hind, named R. Coates, was attacked by his master's bull, which he was leading. The animal threw him with such force against a gate, as to push him through it; he then, with increased fury, continued his attack, tossed him over two beast-hecks, and gored him till part of his intestines appeared, and his clothes were almost literally torn off; however, a young man had the boldness to approach the furious animal, and compelled him to desist, by throwing stones at his head. Surgical aid was instantly procured, and the recovery of the patient is fully expected.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

"Shall the dotard of Hap-burg seal Liberty's doom?
 He, whose breast never glow'd with the patriot's fire?
 Rather pluck from his forehead the white-swelling plume,
 And deck him instead with the cowl of the friar.
 "His sires were despots and bigots of yore:
 But the present possessor, uniting their creeds,
 At the time when his sabre hilt revels in gore,
 Sits chaunting of masses or telling his beads."

MS. Poem.

"To call it Liberty's but waste of breath,
 "Spoilers of nations," where's the promise now
 Erst made on Leipsic's field; since not the wreath
 Of promised Freedom girds the German brow?
 On in your mad career; essay to bind
 With code of parchment strip and hireling band
 The free-born spirits and the "march of mind,"
 Though Kotzebue rears in vain the warning hand
 And "Tell's free spirit" stalks indignant thro' the land."

MS. Poem.

Belfast.—The petitions to the two Houses of Parliament, (one of which embraces the great and essential question of reform in parliament,) lately adopted at one of the most numerous and respectable town meetings ever convened in Belfast, now lies for signature. Six hundred names are already enrolled;—though, after one month's hard riding through town and country, the corporation of Belfast could only procure 230 names, among whom are to be found all the placemen and pensioners, and expectants of places and pensions—all the officers of excise and customs, and all the honest and independent fellows whom those officers of customs and excise could influence.—*The Irishman.*

Snuff-Taking.—In an Essay on Noses, in the last number of the New Monthly Magazine, the following remarks occur on the habit of taking snuff:

"As a friend to noses of all denominations, I must here enter my solemn protest against a barbarous abuse to which they are too often subjected, by converting them into dust-holes and soot-bags, under the fashionable pretext of taking snuff, an abomination for which Sir Walter Raleigh is responsible, and which ought to have been included in the articles of his impeachment. When some "Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box vain," after gently tapping its top with a look of diplomatic complacency, embraces a modicum of its contents with his finger and thumb, curves round his hand so as to display the brilliant on his little finger, and commits the high-dried pulvilio to the air, so that nothing but its impalpable aroma ascends into his nose, we may smile at the custom as a harmless and not ungraceful foppery; but when a filthy clammy compost is perpetually thrust up the nostrils with a voracious pig-like snort, it is a practice as disgusting to the beholders, as I believe it to be injurious to the offender. The nose is the emulcory of the brain; and when its functions are impeded, the whole system of the head becomes deranged. A professed snuff-taker is generally recognizable by his total loss of the sense of smelling, by his snuffling and snorting—by his pale, sadden complexion—and by that defective modulation of the voice called talking through the nose, though it is in fact an inability so to talk, from the partial or total stoppage of the passage. Not being provided with an ounce of civet, I will not suffer my imagination to wallow in all the revolting concomitants of this dirty trick; but I cannot refrain from an extract, by which we may form some idea of the time consumed in its performance.—"Every professed, inveterate, and incurable snuff-taker," says Lord Stanhope, "at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes.—Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff-taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten. One day out of every ten amounts to 36 days and a half in a year. Hence, if we suppose the practice to be persisted in forty years, two entire years of the snuff-taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it." Taken medicinally, or as a simple sternutatory, it may be excused; but the moment your snuff is not to be sneezed at,

you are the slave of a habit which literally makes you grovel in the dust; your snuff-box has seized you as Saint Dunstan did the devil, and if the red-hot pincers with which he performed the feat could occasionally start up from an Ormskirk snuff-box, it might have a salutary effect in checking this nasty propensity among our real and pseudo-fashionables."

Longevity of the Tortoise.—In the library at Lambeth Palace is the shell of a land tortoise, brought to that place about the year 1623, which lived till the year 1730, when it was killed by the inclemency of the weather, a labourer in the garden having for a trifling wager dug it up from its winter's retreat, and neglecting to replace it, a frosty night, as is supposed, killed it. Another tortoise was placed in the gardens of the Episcopal House at Fulham, by Bishop Laud, when Bishop of that See, in the year 1628; this died a natural death, anno 1753-4. What were the ages of these tortoises when placed in the gardens, is not known.

Luxus Nature.—There is now in the possession of Mr. Wright, cutler and gunsmith, of Weymouth, a kitten, having seven legs and eight feet; it was kitted alive, and is preserved in spirits by Mr. W. who will transmit it to the British Museum.

The Salic Law.—A French translation of the Salic Law has been lately published. It is strange enough that this code of laws has been long known only by an enactment which it does not contain; namely, the custom of the Salic Franks, which has become a fundamental principle of the French Monarchy—the exclusion of females (and their descendants) from the succession to the throne. This law, founded on custom alone, has never been a written law at any period of the monarchy.

Literature.—The troublesome system of duties and drawbacks upon books passed between England and Ireland has been discontinued by a Treasury Minute, in so far as regards private property. We wish government would revise the law on the subject of duties on works of art, remains of antiquity, &c. imported; which enrich a country, and ought not to cost individuals one penny for bringing them.

Fox Dinner.—At a recent Fox Dinner in Suffolk, a singular example was afforded of the change of opinion produced by the unequivocal signs, of general ruin and suffering. Sir Robert Harland, the Chairman, declared that "the situation of the country called loudly for Reform. (loud applause.) If he (the Hon. Baronet) had been told two months since that he should have made such a declaration, he should have told the person that he had spoken an untruth. (applause.) The House of Commons ought to represent the people, but he denied that they did. Not only 19-20ths, but 99 out of 100, were of a different opinion from the majority of that House."

Book Collectors.—The passion of book collecting arises as often from folly and vanity, as from a real desire to possess a work of unique value. One purchases a book because it is the first edition; another because it is the last; another learned collector purchases a work, not because he cares for the author, but because some learned man's name or autograph, according to the modern fashionable literary nomenclature, is written on the title-page. This rage for collecting has not been confined to Europe alone, but Asia and Africa have been ransacked for manuscripts, whose sole value was, that nobody could understand them. It was, however, perhaps more prevalent in the seventeenth century than in the present: at that time some ingenious gleaners in the literary harvest-home, brought to Paris a number of very valuable Arabian manuscripts, well preserved and labelled, with names of high import and sounding fame. The collectors rushed to the scene of action, eager to purchase and out-bid each other, and the sellers well knew how to seek advantage of this engrenement littéraire; high prices were asked and given, and happy was he who could add to his library a book which he could not understand. The Sorbonne, the Academie Royale, and all the Savans, were in raptures with their acquisitions: when at length their excessive joy permitted them to trust these morceaux precieux to the inspection of those who really understood the Arabic language; it appeared that the manuscripts certainly contained accounts of great value, for they were the ledgers of Persian and Arabian merchants in Bussora and Bagdad!

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Late American Papers.

Washington, June 8 1831.—In our paper of the 6th instant, we stated the grounds upon which we were induced to believe that the possession of the Floridas would have been transferred to the United States without delay. Since that date, however, circumstances have transpired well calculated to excite suspicions that the policy of the Spanish Government, which so unreasonably protracted the ratification of the Treaty by which those territories were ceded to the United States, has been adopted by the local officers of Spain to whom its execution in this respect has been confided.

By the Treaty, possession of the ceded territory is to be given within six months after the ratification, or sooner if possible. For this purpose, a royal order directing the Governor of Cuba to deliver the Floridas to the United States was communicated to the American government by the Minister of Spain, immediately after the exchange of ratifications. This order, shortly after the adjournment of Congress, was delivered to that officer, by Colonel Forbes, the agent of the United States, who had been despatched for that purpose, in a public vessel. By information lately received, it appears that as late as the 22d ult. no order for the delivery of the Floridas to the United States had been given by the Governor. It has also been ascertained that the commandants of St. Augustine and Pensacola will not deliver possession of those places until they receive an order for that purpose from the Governor of Cuba.

The motives of public officers ought never to be impugned, but on the most explicit evidence. Every allowance ought to be made in favor of the officers of a foreign government, whose manner of acting differs materially from ours.—Making all due allowance for such difference, we are unable to conceive of any legitimate cause of the delay which has occurred in making the transfer of the ceded territory. The Treaty was ratified by the King of Spain on the 24th of Oct. 1820. The course pursued by the United States, through all the different stages of the negotiation, evinced the steadfast determination of the government to avoid extremities, if possible, and to accept, at any time, of the terms which it had proposed or acceded to. The subordinate officers of Spain to whom the transfer of the territory was confided by the King, must have known, long before the delivery of the order of the King for that purpose, that that transfer was to be made.

The order presented by Mr. Forbes, ought, therefore, to have been obeyed with the utmost promptitude. Why has any delay in its execution occurred?—The candour and faith which have characterised the conduct of the Minister of Spain, forbids the idea that it has originated with him. The motive for delay, in making the transfer, cannot be traced to the government of Spain. Why then has it occurred? It is impracticable to designate, with the precision necessary to bring home conviction to the public mind, the real cause of this delay. As no legitimate cause can with propriety be assigned, it is necessarily inferred that the cause must be illegitimate, unless it can be ascribed to the habitual procrastination which has for ages characterized the proceedings of the Spanish nation. We attribute it to that cause, as the imputation of unworthy motives will therefore be avoided.

It is however due to candour to state explicitly all the circumstances of the case, as far as they are known, in order that the public may be able to form a definitive opinion on the subject.

It is matter of general notoriety that the duties now levied upon foreign merchandise in the ports of Florida, are much lower than those imposed in the ports of the United States. It has been reported at the Havana, and Pensacola, that commercial speculations are in a train of execution, by which immense quantities of foreign merchandise are intended to be introduced into those places, before they are transferred to the United States. It is even rumored in some of the commercial cities of this country that exportation of merchandise for the benefit of drawback is contemplated, to a large amount, with the intention of importing them afterwards into Pensacola, and St. Augustine, before their transfer to the United States. These speculations are founded upon the idea, that merchandise found in those places, at the time they are transferred to the United States, may be lawfully introduced into the States without payment of the duties of importation. The correctness of this idea may well be questioned. It is true that the act, authorizing the President to take possession of the Floridas, extends to them the revenue laws of the United States, so far as relates to the collection of the revenue. By the operation of these laws, the merchandise imported into the Floridas, after possession is delivered, and consequently after the revenue laws begin to operate, may be lawfully imported the United States. By the treaty, the inhabitants are to be protected in their persons, property, and religion, until they are incorporated into the Union. Under these provisions it by no means follows, that merchandise imported for the consumption of the inhabitants of the territory, can be introduced into the general consumption of the United States, without paying the duties of importation exacted by the laws of the Union.

Before the transfer, these duties would have been exacted upon all merchandise imported into the United States from the Floridas.

There is no reason for relaxing this rule, in favor of merchandise imported into them before the transfer. The duties imposed by the United States have not been paid upon them, and in justice to the fair American importer, they ought not to be permitted to enter into the general consumption of the Union without paying those duties. It is to be presumed, then, that measures will be taken by the government to prevent an abuse of this nature, and that the merchandise found there at the time that possession is taken of the Floridas, will not be permitted to be introduced into the United States. This appears to us to be the most favorable view of the subject that can be taken.

There can be no difficulty in assuming that all importations made previous to the transfer with a view to supply of the United States, without paying the duties of importation required by the revenue laws, are fraudulent as to the United States. It, therefore, appears to be reasonable, that the government should consider such importations unlawful, and the merchandise subject to seizure and condemnation. If, instead of seizing and prosecuting such merchandise to condemnation, the government should be content to subject it to the duties imposed by the revenue laws, the parties ought to felicitate themselves upon the extension of a degree of clemency on the part of the government, to which their conduct presented no well founded claims.

We are now aware of the particular views of the government in relation to this subject. We have ventured upon the expression of such as appeared to us likely to be entertained by it. We shall rejoice if the anticipation here presented should not be realised, as we shall take more pleasure in commendation than in blame.

New York, June 9.—From Mexico.—One of the passengers (late from Mexico) arrived yesterday in the Packet, from Havannah, reports that a battle was fought near Puebla, between the Royal troops under the Command of Colonel Ebia, and the Insurgents under the command of Colonels Herrera and Bravo, the former with 1200 men, and the latter with nearly 4000. The battle lasted three days, and the Insurgents were totally defeated, with the loss of 200 men killed and 400 wounded. The loss of the Royalists was comparatively trifling, and they were still in pursuit of the fugitives. General Iturbide the chief of the Insurgents, was blockaded in the Sierra Barrabas, near Acapulco. It was fully expected in Vera Cruz and Mexico, that the insurrection would be immediately suppressed.

We regret to state, that the HORNER was still detained in Havannah, in consequence of the indisposition of Captain Reid. It was however expected that she would sail in a few days for Pensacola.

The U. S. schooner Nonsuch, arrived at Havannah a few days before the Packet sailed.—Gazette.

Late and Important from South America.—The fast sailing brig LAURA ANN, Captain Bassett, arrived in this port yesterday afternoon, in the remarkably short passage of 46 days from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed the 22d of April. The editors of the Gazette are indebted to Captain B. for the following particulars of the situation of affairs in that country, which are more recent than those by the THALIA, at Philadelphia.

At the time the Laura Ann sailed from Buenos Ayres, the greatest agitation prevailed in that city. It was reported that there had been a revolution at Cordova, and a violent civil war was going on between the provinces of St. Jago de l' Estero, Tucuman and Salta. Carrera, with an increasing force, was said to be at Melingue, within the frontiers of the province of Buenos Ayres. It was said that he had got together 3 to 4000 horses, on which it was supposed that Ramirez would mount his troops as soon as he had crossed over the river. Colonel La Madrid had gone out into the country three or four weeks before, with a volunteer (but not a very numerous) corps, to observe the movements of the enemy—had reported the position of Carrera, but was not strong enough to attack him. It was believed at Buenos Ayres that a war would soon be declared with Portugal. A brig had been loaded and despatched from Montevideo with arms and ammunition for Ramirez; she had passed Buenos Ayres, and the government sent two vessels to intercept her, but it was believed that they had not succeeded. Daily impressments of American and other foreign seamen had been going on at Buenos Ayres for some time previous to Captain Bassett's sailing, to man a flotilla fitting out against Ramirez.

A few days before he sailed, six men were forcibly taken from two American vessels lying at Encenada, about ten leagues from Buenos Ayres; who after passing a few hours in the stocks, had been pinioned and tied on to horses, and brought to Buenos Ayres, where, after passing a few more hours in prison, they were embarked on board the flotilla. On the representations of Mr. Forbes, our Agent, these men were given up; but as the practice of impressment was renewed at pleasure, notwithstanding a very polite letter from government to Mr. F. assuring that it should be discontinued, that gentleman addressed a second note to the government (a copy of which will be found in this day's paper)

and it was believed at Capt B.'s departure that the business would be placed on the footing proposed by Mr. Forbes.—A proclamation, which had been previously published by the Governor, was renewed by the Junta in rather strong language, ordering that all foreigners who had resided two years in the country should take up arms, and be enrolled as soldiers.

(A copy of this proclamation has also been furnished by Captain Bassett.) The British merchants had met, signed, and addressed to Captain O'Brien, of the *Slaney*, the senior naval officer at Buenos Ayres, a very firm remonstrance against this order or law, declaring their determination to quit the country sooner than submit to it. This had been communicated to the Governor by Captain O'Brien, with a sharp note, which had given great offence. The Governor's immediate answer was, that the law must be executed; that if the British merchants determined to quit the country, they were at liberty so to do; and in reply to a demand of time to settle their affairs, the Governor further said, that no time would be prescribed—that they might take their own time; but as long as they staid, they must comply with the obnoxious law. A public meeting of the Junta had been held on the business, in which the style of Captain O'Brien's correspondence was very sharply criticized. At the time Captain Bassett sailed, the British merchants were all threatening (and some were preparing) to leave Buenos Ayres. Fortunately there were no Americans established at Buenos Ayres who came within the meaning of the law, and our agent there very properly remained neutral in the discussion.

The day before Captain B. sailed, being Good Friday, Don Juan Martín Puyredon, for several years Director of the United Provinces, landed from Montevideo, after about twelve months banishment. He had a very strong party, and many people entertained the opinion that he would be again placed at the head of government.

Don. Martín Rodríguez had recently declared himself, by proclamation, Governor for three ensuing years. Artigas had fallen, probably never more to rise, and had fled to Paraguay, where he was prisoner to a Frenchman, named Francis, Governor of that province.

Gen. Ramírez, who is now at the head of the party once attached to Artigas, was collecting a force in the interior, with the avowed object of attacking the city of Buenos Ayres, dispatching the persons now in power, and substituting those friendly to his faction.

Gen. Carrera was about 200 leagues in the interior, at the head of about 300 men, and had lately gained a victory over the Governor of St. Louis who opposed him with about 500 men. He had cut off all communications with Chili, with the exception that some foreigners were allowed to pass and repass. His supposed objects was to co-operate with Ramírez in reducing Buenos Ayres; and should they effect a junction, no doubt was entertained of their success. They both have a very strong party in Buenos Ayres, and their most bitter enemies admit, that Carrera, for genuine patriotism and talent, has not an equal in South America.

O'Higgins, the Director of Chili, was considered as the tool of Gen. San Martín; and as their party had all the arms (and consequently the power) in the country, the friends of Carrera were forced to remain quiet. The last advices from San Martín stated that he had retired 30 leagues from Lima; but the prevailing opinion was, that he would ultimately accomplish his views, either by force or intrigue.

Captain Bassett states, that the produce of the country was extremely scarce, and at exorbitantly high prices, and the market overstocked with every species of goods. The river was crowded with shipping, and many vessels would be compelled to go away in ballast. Money was very scarce, and no security for either person or property.

Buenos Ayres, April 15.—The undersigned, Agent of the United States of North America, has received the note which the Secretary of the Government and Treasury did him the honor to address to him under date of 23d March last, by the order of his Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned appreciates very highly the profession of respect for the Government of the United States, of desire to cultivate its friendship and of favorable dispositions towards the citizens of the said states, and their commerce with this country which are made in the name and behalf of his Excellency the Governor and Captain General in said note; and, placing the most entire confidence in the sincerity of those professions, the undersigned most willingly believes that any and every measure incompatible with them, when taken in his Excellency's name, must be in abuse of his authority, and without his knowledge or consent. Thus when every day brings to the commiseration of the undersigned the cries of fellow-citizens, forcibly torn from their lawful pursuits and dragged, either ignominiously to prison, or reluctantly to a War to which they are and ought to be strangers, the promptness with which his Excellency has ordered relief to these sufferings, has convinced the undersigned that they are wholly unauthorized by him. Under these circumstances, why permit the repetition of abuses which are

so easily prevented or remedied? Such vexations produce great inconvenience to his Excellency as well as to the undersigned by the constant calls for relief which become necessary, they excite also the most angry feelings between two nations who ought to cherish a cordial and reciprocal friendship. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully proposes, that a general order be given to permit all such manners, as shall be furnished with a certificate of their citizenship and actual engagement in the service of North American ships, to pass and repass freely about the lawful affairs of their respective vessels. If this proposal should be adopted, the undersigned will immediately prepare suitable certificates, in the language of this country, which he will grant under his signature and send only to such individuals as shall be found, on the strictest investigation, to merit the same. The undersigned confidently hopes that this or any other measure tending to promote mutual good will between the two nations, will be readily adopted by his Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary of the Government and Treasury the assurances of his highest consideration and respect.

(Signed) J. M. FORBES.

DECREE OF THE HONORABLE JUNTA OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This Honorable Junta has considered in several sessions, the important business submitted by your Excellency to their deliberation, grounded on various and repeated solicitations of Don Felix Alzaga, Colonel of the regiment *de orden*, to compel foreigners residing in this city and province to aid with their services in consideration of the circumstances of the country, whose protection they enjoy.

This Honorable Junta has minutely investigated to its foundation the perverse and insulting disdain with which said foreigners disobey the various orders emanating from the government relative to themselves, and paralyze measures most important to the interesting objects committed to your Excellency's charge, and to which they owe every respect and consideration. It has been penetrated therefore with the imperious necessity of adopting a general plan, which by the establishment of a permanent order in that particular, for the future may serve as a guide for your Excellency, and prevent the inconvenience resulting from such opposition. To this purpose it has agreed to enact, as a law, the following articles:—

1st.—Every foreigner having a shop, *pu'peria*, or store for retailing provisions, being an owner of landed property, or exercising any art or profession, must be enlisted in the local corps, and in future will be subject to all the duties which citizens of his class bear.

2d.—All merchants who have houses of business established, together with their clerks, are comprehended in the preceding decree.

3d.—Strangers in general are equally comprehended, be their business or occupation, what it may, having been resident two years together in the country.

4th.—Foreigners who refuse to fulfil the duties imposed by the society which admits and protects them, will be compelled to their observance during their residence in the country—the government being responsible for the exact and punctual performance of this resolution.

5th.—All foreigners, non-residents, shall also be obliged to afford to the country those services which the government may deem absolutely necessary, to preserve it from the imminent danger with which it is threatened, without losing sight of the considerations, which they deserve, and much less those the interests of the state demand.

This Honorable Junta has also resolved to return to your Excellency, the papers of this important affair, that in conformity with the said articles, the solicitations and instances of the said Colonel of the regiment *de Orden*, may be acted upon; all which I communicate to your Excellency, for your information and performance. God preserve your Excellency many years. Chamber of Sittings, Buenos Ayres, 10th April, 1821. Manuel Luzuriaga, President; Pedro Madrano, Secretary. To the most excellent the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Don Martín Rodríguez. Buenos Ayres, 10th April, 1821.

Execute what is commanded by the preceding honorable decree, which must be transcribed by the Minister of War, remitting him the precedents which caused the report made on the 5th instant, and that it may come to the knowledge of all who are comprehended in the decree, let it be published in the customary way.

(Copy.)

RUBRICK, of H. E. LUCA.

A Bridge of Antiquity discovered.—Between Valte and Exloo, in the Vaere (or Marsh), in the district of Drenthe, in Holland, a Bridge has been discovered, four feet under ground, which has been uncovered

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for the length of a league and a half, and the end of which is not yet known. The following are some of the particulars:—

"The Bridge, of which more is daily discovered, turns from the *Weedingerhout*, through the marsh, passing the *Haar*, and the convent *Ter Apel*, a distance of about three full leagues. It consists principally of rough firs, of the length of twelve feet, neatly laid together. When the marsh ground is carefully taken up, no interval is to be seen between these stems which are on an average, three or four inches in diameter. Here and there, instead of stems, there are split planks of the above length, and various diameters. There are no nails, and it is hewn with the axe. It is generally believed, that this is the Bridge of Germanicus, mentioned in Tacitus, and which was laid about this place, by forty Roman cohorts, on occasion of a hasty retreat, fifteen years after the birth of Christ."

MR. KEAN, AND THE INHABITANTS OF BOSTON.

Reflections occasioned by the indiscreet conduct of the Inhabitants of Boston towards Mr. Kean, the Actor, and the still more indiscreet behaviour of that Actor towards the Inhabitants of Boston.

I do not know any thing more humiliating than the deep interest manifested by our citizens upon the subject of the stage and its performers. Scarcely tolerated thirty years since, and permitted by a very questionable policy to exercise its influence on public morals and manners, it has by degrees assumed an importance which cannot fail to make every man of sober reflection blush for his country. I shall not be thought extravagant if I should say that an actor has become with the idle and the younger part of our society a more important personage than an ambassador, or a judge, or a governor, or a President. It is certain that there is as much zeal, as much temper, as much passion displayed in our newspapers on the subject of the stage as on that of our diplomatic relations, which involve the peace and prosperity of the nation.—This surely is a degradation of our country, and though the venal and fickle citizens of Athens, or the light and trifling subjects of France may have set us the example, yet I must contend, that it is degrading to us to follow it.

We ought never to admit, that the stage and its very various representations of questionable merit, often disgusting and seldom moral, are subjects which ought deeply to affect our feelings, or interest our passions.

In the question between Mr. Kean and the inhabitants of Boston whom he has wantonly and imprudently and irrevocably offended, we are constrained to say that the fault and the disgrace is wholly on our side. We ruined him by an extravagance of flattery and patronage, which would have ruined a much wiser-man, and one of a mind better balanced than that of Mr. Kean.

There was childishness—a boyish folly in our praise and patronage of this child of Thespis, which would have turned the brain of Garrick—or if I may put a much inferior man by the side of him, a Talma.

Mr. Kean had a right to presume that we preferred his performances to the most eloquent discourses from the pulpit—the most learned and ingenious forensic debates—or the wisest, most interesting harangues in the halls of Legislation.—No calls upon our charity—no claims on our public spirit—No appeals in favor of the cause of learning or religion ever met in the metropolis of Massachusetts such an extravagant and boundless support as did this actor of very questionable merit, of great defects mingled with occasional beauties.

Ought we then to censure the man whom we contributed to spoil? Ought we not rather to feel deep humiliation at our own folly in giving such an ideal importance to a species of merit, which in its best form and state, is of very minor importance?

I am too much a man of the world to recommend to this day the repeal of the law which made theatrical representations lawful. I resisted as long and as far as I was able the repeal of the wise acts of our excellent ancestors against theatrical representations. But they fell as all laws must fall, which were contrary to the spirit and manners of the age—and it would be absurd to attempt to restore the simplicity and purity which were the only supports of these prohibitory acts.

But something we may do—we may check by public sentiment, the senseless, inordinate, and extravagant praise of men who are actors by profession. We know there is but a very inferior degree of merit in the mere power of able and correct theatrical exhibition. We know that in every country it is so esteemed. Why then should we continue to spoil our actors by treating them as personages of great consequence to the public? by taking part in their quarrels? by talking about them as if the Commonwealth was interested in the better, or the worse recitation of a passage of Shakspeare?

We say nothing of course of the annual expenditure of 35,000 dollars a year, at least, in our single town for these exhibitions, because we

have no hope of seeing that expence reduced. But we may, and we do hope that we shall no longer see such an extravagant zeal to hear a famous actor as shall make us ridiculous in the eyes of all other cities and countries, and as shall certainly spoil the only good actors who may come among us.

After all, it is but an art by which men get money from those who are anxious to spend it. It is too late to pretend, that it is of any moral use to any country, or to deny that it is often pernicious to the manners and morals and taste of our young men. To tolerate it is all that ought in conscience to be asked by the young or the old lovers of the Drama, but to require of us to subject the Commonwealth, and the metropolis to the disgrace it sustained the last winter by the extravagant ardour to hear Mr. Kean, to the enthusiasm which on a smaller scale resembled that of the South Sea and Mississippi schemes, and which terminated as it ought to have done in the contemptuous and insulting conduct of the pageant whom we ourselves had created, is more than can be reasonably demanded of us, and more than I trust our dignity and self respect will ever again submit to bear.

No—if we must have theatrical representations let us consider them as pastimes, not as serious affairs, and treat those who amuse us as they ought to be treated—pay them, and consider ourselves fairly acquitted.

In this way, and in this way only shall we be well and respectfully treated—but the moment we permit it to be understood, that our money is not a sufficient reward—that an actor is an important member of the Commonwealth, we shall be inundated with European pretenders who will take our money and then insult us for our want of taste—who will tell us that we have no relish for Shakspeare unless the glass is below zero.

COURTLY SNEERING.

"The revolutions that have taken place during the last year or two remind one of the school-boy game of follow-my-leader: wherever the first boy climbs, or jumps, and whatever he does, the rest must imitate. Such pernicious levity takes away from the dignity which should accompany the popular will. There is not, in the moral world, a nobler spectacle than a nation, rising in its strength, and bursting asunder the chains that have fettered it for generations. But it is the mock-heroic of this scene, the very bathos of manly enterprise, to behold all its swelling grandeur mimicked to unite a knot."—*Courier*.

PHILOSOPHIC REASON.

"No people; no age, ever threw away the fruits of past wisdom, or the enjoyment of present blessings for visionary schemes of ideal perfection. It is the knowledge of the past, the actual infliction of the present, that has produced all changes, all innovations, all improvements—not (as is pretended) the chimerical anticipation of possible advantages, but the intolerable pressure of long-established, notorious, aggravated, and growing abuses. It was the experience of the enormous and disgusting abuses and corruptions of the Papal power that produced its abolition after centuries of sufferings and of struggles. It was the experience of the caprice and tyranny of the Monarch that extorted *Magna Charta* at Runnymede. It was the experience of the arbitrary and insolent abuse of the prerogative in the reigns of the Tudors and the first Stuarts, that produced the resistance to it in the reign of Charles I. and the Grand Rebellion. It was the experience of the incorrigible attachment of the same Stuarts to Popery and Slavery, with their many acts of cruelty, treachery, and bigotry, that produced the Revolution, and set the House of Brunswick on the Throne. It was the conviction of the incurable nature of the abuse, increasing with time and patience, and overcoming the obstinate attachment to old habits and prejudices, an attachment not to be rooted out by fancy or theory, but only by repeated, lasting, and incontrovertible proofs, that has abated every nuisance that ever was abated, and introduced every innovation, and every example of Revolution and Reform. It was the experience of the abuses, licentiousness, and innumerable oppressions of the old Government in France that produced the French Revolution. It was the experience of the determination of the British Ministry to harass, insult, and plunder them, that produced the Revolution of the United States. Away then with this miserable cant against fanciful theories!"—*Table Talk; or Original Essays*, by Wm. HAZLITT.

Europe Marriage.

On Thursday the 10th of May, at St. Marylebone New Church, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich, Captain George Berkeley Maxwell, R. N. to Letitia, daughter of John Clerk, Esq. of Bowmans-house, Gloucestershire.

Filicaja's Sonnet.

The following beautiful Version of this often-translated Sonnet, is from the classic pen of Mr. Roscoe, and published in the LIVERPOOL MERCURY:

SONNET.

ITALIA! thou to whom in evil hour,
The fatal boon of beauty nature gave;
Yet on thy front the sentence did engrave,
That ceaseless woe should be thy only dower!
Ah, were that beauty less, or more thy power!
That he who now compels thee to his arms,
Might gaze with cold indifference on thy charms,
Or tremble at thine eyes' indignant lower!
Then shouldst thou not obse-ve, in glittering line,
From the high Alps embattled throngs descend,
And Gallic herds pollute thy Po's clear wave;
Nor whilst encompass'd close by spears not thine,
Should thou by foreign hands thy rights defend:
Conquer'ing, or conquer'd, evermore a slave.

Byron's Doge of Venice.

Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice, an Historical Tragedy, in five Acts, with Notes. By Lord Byron.

Long before the publication of his *Manfred*, we were induced to believe that Lord Byron was eminently gifted for the construction of Tragedy. That sombre, but romantic and beautiful production, without being precisely the kind of Drama we anticipated, convinced us of the justness of our opinion; which is fully confirmed by *Marino Faliero*. Thus observing, however, we must premise that by the word Tragedy, we do not exactly confine ourselves to a popular adaptation to the taste of Pit, Boxes, and Gallery. Very fine Tragedies may doubtless be relished by a mixed audience; but it is equally certain that very fine Tragedies may not. The distinction is on the surface: to be pleased, the many must have a considerable portion of incident and action; and if this can be happily united with other requisites, all parties are satisfied; if not, the majority prefer mediocrity with a bustle, to the most sublime genius without it. Some of the noblest plays in our own language can seldom be acted; and others, not at all. In making up our minds, therefore, that the Tragic Muse would listen to the courtship of Lord Byron, we thought exclusively of the merit of the thing created, and not at all of the Theatre. Who thinks less of the *De Montfort* of Joanna Baillie, because it has failed upon the stage? Thanks to the delicate unscrupulousness of Mr. Ediston, the *Doge of Venice* has been performed, and, as we are told, with great applause; but its author neither intended it for performance, nor do we think that it will permanently attract as an acting drama, being too ruminative, and devoid of visible action. What then,—is it an exalted production? It certainly is, and that is quite enough for our own position, and the character of Lord Byron.

Marino Faliero was Doge of Venice in the fourteenth century, being chosen for his eminent services both as a warrior and a statesman. His temper was so choleric and fiery, that he even struck a Bishop for making him wait for the host. Having married a beautiful young wife when advanced in years, a youthful Noble, whom he had publicly disgraced for indecorous behaviour to one of his Lady's female attendants, in low revenge, wrote a couple of sneering lines on the Ducal chair, intimating that he kept his wife, but that others reaped the benefit. The indignant Doge accused the detected slanderer before the Council, who decreeing little more than a nominal punishment, an inextinguishable thirst for revenge inflamed his soul; and to this single circumstance is attributed the plot into which he entered for the destruction of the Senate, and the seizure of the Government. As is usually the case in conspiracies, an accomplice gave information, and the Doge lost his head. He was disrowned and decapitated on the celebrated Giant's Staircase, and a black veil is painted over his place among the Doges, which still remains.

Such is the historical fact upon which Lord Byron has founded his Tragedy, and he has strictly abided by it, declining the obvious aid of jealousy, or of any other unrecorded supposition whatever. We hear

* One of the Dildons informed Lord Byron that the *School for Scandal* had brought less money into the treasury of the Theatre than any other stock piece, a fact which we endeavoured to account for in a theatrical article a few weeks ago. In truth, prominent associations alone can be generally appealed to in a play-house, and the more refined doublings of the human mind in Comedy, and tortuousness of the passions in Tragedy, from the nature of things, are but slightly appreciated.

every day of the dire effects which spring from trivial causes, and Lord Byron, in his preface, adverts to several of them. But however true in point of fact, to compound a character thus inadequately excited to a momentous catastrophe, is a dramatic difficulty. It has been nobly surmounted: that union of the lofty with the little, of passion with dignity, and weakness with high feeling, which distinguishes *Lear*, is preserved in *Faliero*, although by means as different as can be well imagined. The one is all feeling without reflection, the other all feeling with it. The very consideration which should have preserved the Venetian from such a disproportionate spirit of revenge, consigns him a slave to it. The more he ruminates, the more exasperated he becomes, and finally falls a sacrifice to that factitious sense of honour, which would wipe off a puny insult by a monstrous crime. His previous high services and renown, which should have preserved him, add but to the infatuation. The master passion of a diseased mind makes poison of every thing.

Lord Byron has admirably contrasted and illustrated the character of the Doge by that of his wife *Angiolina*—an exquisite conception of female dignity and loveliness, in the spirit of the *Jane de Montfort* of Miss Baillie. Looking down upon the miserable scurrility which has so enraged her husband, with the calm contempt of conscious virtue and unruffled intellect, she is skilfully made to lay open the peculiarity of his temperament, and the nature of his associations. Every scene in which she appears is excellent. In particular, there is great pathos and majesty in the appeal, which she makes to the Council, on the condemnation of her husband. *Steno*, the libeller, who is one of them, begs to exchange forgiveness and offers his prayers. After adverting to the quick and sensitive nature of the Doge, and recapitulating the mischief which had been occasioned in the world by insults similar to that of *Steno*, she concludes with the following beautiful exhibition of passionless

SCENE:—

And *Steno*'s lie couch'd in two worthless lines,
Hath decimated Venice, put in peril
A Senate which hath stood eight hundred years,
Diserown'd a prince, cut off his crownless head,
And forged new fetters for a groaning people!
Let the poor wretch, like to the courtizan
Who fired Persepolis, be proud of this,
If so it please him—'twere a pride fit for him!
But let him not insult the last hours of
Him, who, whatever he now is, was a hero,
By the intrusion of his very prayers;
Nothing of good can come from such a source,
Nor would we aught with him, nor now, nor ever:
We leave him to himself, that lowest depth
Of human baseness. Pardon is for men,
And not for reptiles—we have none for *Steno*,
And no resentment; things like him must sting,
And higher beings suffer; 'tis the charter
Of life. The man who dies by the adder's fang
May have the crawler crush'd, but feels no anger;
'Twas the worm's nature.

The finest exhibition of character in the Doge is where he meets a conspirator in the street, at midnight, in order to be introduced to the rest of the confederates. His involuntary remorse, exhibition of patrician feeling, and shrinking from the familiarity of his new associates, are excellent; the two latter have possibly been felt by every man of high rank, who, even for noble purposes, has been brought to mix with daring adventurers, and coarse or equivocal characters. His farewell scene is also grand, and Lord Byron has contrived to make him predict that prediction which one of the Deliverers of Europe has bestowed upon Venice. "Venice," says Lord Byron, "once contained 200,000 inhabitants; there are now but 90,000, and these!! few individuals can conceive, and none can describe the actual state into which the more than infernal tyranny of Austria has plunged this unhappy city."

Of all the *Dramatis Personæ* of this Tragedy, those which please us least are the conspirators. The two principal are the *Brutus* and *Cassius* of Shakspeare and of all the world; a remark which is allowable, as Lord Byron makes the Doge so allude to them. His *Brutus*, however, is well drawn, and his introduction to the Doge, an incident borrowed from fact, very dexterously managed. In other respects, we regard the conspirators as rather a sorry assembly; and the weakness of the man's nature whose tenderness of disposition discovers them, is rendered too prominent in the first instance; but *Julius Cæsar* and the *Venice Preserved* make originality in this respect extremely difficult.

We cannot quit this subject without observing, that if he can tolerate a conspiracy at all, there is little in this Tragedy which can offend even the Laureate, a fact which, since the publication of the *Vision of Judgement*, his Lordship will doubtless regard as a mercy. "The crown-ed it the Capitol," has provided Lord Byron with a situation in another world; we are much mistaken if the Noble Lord fail to return the obligation in the present.—*Examiner*.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Anacreontica.

Lungi da praticar l'ostil faratra,
Urge all' uom sempre far nuovo disegno;
Ne se anche giunge a posseder un regno,
Gode egli mai quanto dal fato impetra.
In esausto il desio, si stolle all' etra
Il ben, per nuovo ben si annunzia in pegno,
La speme agisce ogn'or senza ritegno—
Benche in lugubre tuon suoni la cetra.
Il frequente sperare intanto punge,
Stimolando quel ben, di cui la fiamma
Offre al desio, cio, 'che pur troppo ha lunge.
Guai se il bisogno di bramar s'opprime;
Nella speranza, il sol bisogno infiamma,
Onde ogni ben il sol bisogno imprime.

Il bisogno è la molla del desio, della speranza, e del bene, senza dé quali resterebbe l'uom in perfetta inerzia:—E' vero per altro, che per viver contento, convien desiderare, e sempre sperare col guisto riguardo alla proporzione delle cause, e contribuir al gran progetto del comun bene.

Chandernagore, Sept. 5, 1821.

Excise or Inland Duties.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

There are few Englishmen, I believe, who will not admit that the *Excise Laws*, as at present established in England, are the source of more iniquity, and of more misery and unhappiness to the people at large, than all the other laws and taxes put together. Blackstone observes "that the rigour and arbitrary proceedings of excise laws, seem hardly compatible with the temper of a free nation;" and I believe the enlightened Statesman who now presides over the affairs of India, has more than once, in his place in Parliament, expressed his abhorrence of the System. So unpopular was it when first introduced in England in 1643, that the House of Commons thought it necessary in the preceding year, to record in the Journals of the House, "that aspersions were cast by malignant persons upon the House of Commons, that they intended to introduce Excises: the house for its vindication therein did declare that these rumours were false and scandalous; and that their authors should be apprehended and brought to condign punishment:" and a Member some years after published "a protestation against the illegal, detestable, and oft-condemned tax and extortion of Excise in general."

The plan was borrowed from the Dutch, that mean and dastardly people, who make money their God, and who possess not one single spark of the spirit of Liberty.

The preceding introductory remarks are meant to afford me the opportunity of saying, that if the Excise or Inland Duties are in their effects detestable and abominable in England, they are not less so in this Country.

No one ever passed up or down the Ganges without having met with frequent instances of the infamous extortion and oppression practised by the Harpies of the Custom Houses, in the shape of Sircars and Peons; whole fleets of Native Boats being frequently detained for days together, for no other purpose but to extort money from them. That these grievances are severely felt, no one can doubt; and that they are submitted to, may be owing to this, that the Natives of this country, like the Dutch, will put up with every inconvenience as long as they retain a prospect of making even the smallest profit.

The Trade of the Country in the meantime is greatly injured by the vexatious operation of the Excise; and I could name a City in one of the Upper Provinces, one of the largest, most wealthy, and most populous in the country, where some five or six years ago all the products of India abounded;—and where at this day there is hardly a thing to be had, in consequence of the mistaken and harassing proceedings of the Custom House, proceedings which have completely paralysed the trade of the place.

The fact is, Sir, the Government know nothing of the abuses that exist in the Interior; nor can they know, for reasons already stated long ago by your Correspondent "A NEAR OBSERVER," and the Government are moreover frequently imposed upon.

Some Individual, anxious to obtain a name (or perhaps a good appointment) by the display of his zeal and activity, proposes some plan of improving the Revenue, and afterwards carries it into effect by all the means in his power, without at all caring about their ultimate tendency: the result is, that the Revenue is increased a trifle during a brief space, and then sinks again even below its former rate, as will be the case at the City already alluded to. I have known on an occasion of some particular Custom House being the object of these judicious improvements, Chokies being established on certain Rivers and Nullahs to prevent Boats from passing, and compelling them to take their Rowannah from the particular Custom House, situated at a distance, and of course causing a considerable detention, instead of allowing them to proceed to another Custom House situated on their route, and where they had always been in the habit of clearing out.

Now, Sir, you are aware that though by this manoeuvre the Revenue of the Custom House *par excellence*, is increased, that of the other Custom House is diminished in the same proportion; and it is in truth but "robbing Peter to pay Paul," for as to the State, it benefits not one brass bogle by it. On the contrary, in point of fact, the State is impoverished, in as much as the establishment of additional Chokies occasions an increased expenditure, and the restraints put upon Trade produce a reduction in the Revenue: a fact which even my Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh have had the penetration to discover, and the grace to acknowledge. I could say much more on this subject, but am apprehensive that by extending my pages I run the risk of excluding myself from yours; and shall therefore conclude by observing that there appears at present to be a perfect rage among many of the Servants of Government, for improving the Revenue both by land and by water. As for the Land Revenue, should attempts be made to carry on the *resurveying System*, to the same extent in the Upper Provinces that it now is carried on in the Province of Behar, there is no saying what the consequences might be: but it will always be well to bear in mind that there is hardly a Sepoy in the Company's Army who has not his small *Milkut* or landed property, about which he is just as tenacious as the most considerable Zemindar or Landholder in the country.

September 5, 1821.

A MOFUSSILITE.

Madras Papers.

Madras, September 20, 1821.—The Honorable the Governor left the Presidency for the Interior, on Saturday evening. The departure of Sir Thomas Munro was announced by a Salute of 19 guns from the Fort Battery.

His Highness the Nabob returned the visit of the Honorable the Governor on Thursday last, under the customary honors and salutes.

The Honorable Sir Charles Grey landed on Tuesday evening under the customary salute.

A Royal Salute was fired yesterday from the Fort Battery on the occasion of the Honorable Sir Charles Grey taking the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, and his Seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency.

The accounts from the Cape brought by the late arrivals continue to notice the prevalence of boisterous weather, which had been encountered by some of the homeward bound ships—the *LADY CARRINGTON*, as was mentioned in a former number, had put into Algoa Bay—whence it appears she sailed again on the 31st of May; and was two months altogether attempting to round Cape Lagullas, exposed at times to very bad weather, in which the Ship is stated to have suffered a good deal—but she at length reached Table Bay. The *PROVIDENCE* arrived there on the 8th of July, and the *AGAMEMNON* was also there with the *CARRINGTON*.—*Madras Government Gazette*.

Fixed Assessment.**SETTLEMENT OR ASSESSMENT OF THE UPPER PROVINCES.***To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

SIR,

Do me the favor of inserting in your JOURNAL, for the information of all Students of Finance, the following Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners, (Messrs. Cox and Tucker), dated the 13th April 1893, (which was submitted to Government), "explaining the nature and extent of their objections to the immediate conclusion of a Fixed Assessment in perpetuity; whilst they at the same time concurred in the ultimate policy of a measure, so calculated to promote Agricultural improvement, as well as the attachment of the Landholders to the British Government; when a more accurate knowledge of the country, and the removal of some existing impediments might admit of it."

"The whole tenor of the Communication, which we have had the honor to make, will probably have suggested doubts to your Lordship, with regard to the expediency of declaring the permanency of the ensuing Settlement; but the question is of such importance, that we shall endeavour to give a more distinct view of it, by recapitulating, in a connected manner, the objections to which the measure appears to us to be liable at present.

The resources of the country have not yet been brought forth; upon the most moderate computation, one fourth of the arable land still remains uncultivated; and assuming the gross annual Juma of the provinces at 2,25,00,000 rupees, an asset of future revenue to the amount of not less than 75,00,000 rupees per annum must be considered to be relinquished by an immediate limitation of the public demand upon the Land.

The Public Officers possessing no means, at present, of ascertaining the resources of the lands; and it being questionable whether any immediate attempt to scrutinize, or to assess them upon the ground of their actual produce might not endanger the public tranquillity.

We have not yet obtained a sufficient knowledge either of the present state of the country, or of its means of future improvement, to enable us to assess the lands upon a just and equal footing; or without the risk of making gross mistakes, to the prejudice of Government. It has been so much the practice of late years to translate the Public Officers from station to station, that few of them have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the districts over which they are appointed to preside; and the uncertainty of their retaining a particular charge for any length of time renders them perhaps indifferent to it; at least it cannot be supposed that they will be equally diligent in collecting information and accounts, and in procuring materials for use at a future period, when they see a probability of their being removed before that period can arrive. A succession of Officers is moreover usually attended with a succession of plans; and the frequent changes which take place, not only prevent the adoption of any systematic arrangement for conducting the public business; but they perplex and confound the people.

The population of the country is, at present, very deficient.

The population being unequal to the entire cultivation of the lands, and the different estates possessing very different capacities, it would follow that the proprietors of estates lightly assessed, or of estates containing much waste land, would have the means of drawing away the Ryots from estates fully assessed; and the Public Revenue assessed on the latter, might not only become precarious in consequence, but the original injustice of an unequal Assessment would be aggravated, to the ruin perhaps of particular individuals. It may not be practicable, we are aware, to assess the lands with perfect equality in the first in-

stance, or to preserve exact equality afterwards under any plan of settlement; but in a country where the land tax is so high, it is peculiarly necessary to guard against those extreme errors which must be injurious both to the Government and to Individuals.

The Landholders do not at present possess that capital which is necessary to enable them to undertake improvements for the purposes of obtaining from the land the full produce of which it is capable; and Government therefore cannot assess it with any reference to its actual capacity.

In the same manner, the country being without Commerce, or enjoying only a Commerce which is fettered by injudicious restrictions, Agriculture is checked and discouraged; many articles of produce are probably suppressed; and even the land, which is already in cultivation, does not produce the value which might be obtained from it under other circumstances. The Commerce of the country is circumscribed also by the want of opulent consumers; and although it has been questioned whether the wealth of the community is not derived exclusively from Agriculture, it is certain that a Government cannot draw a revenue from the land, proportioned to its productive powers, until there exists a demand for its produce, sufficiently extensive to bring those powers into action. Some of the Collectors have reported that they are not aware that the Customs operate injuriously in checking the progress of Agriculture; but this negative testimony we cannot admit, in opposition to authority which directly points to a different conclusion; and which is corroborated by the whole course of our own observation and experience.

The Landholders, accustomed to annual or short settlements, and discouraged by a succession of unfavourable seasons, would not, it may be apprehended, be willing to engage generally for that Revenue which the country, even without an extension of its Agriculture, may be expected to yield under more propitious circumstances. The excessive drought in the past year was severely felt; and it is not easy to persuade the Landholders, that in making arrangements for the next Settlement, former casualties must be disregarded. They feel differently; nor ought we to be surprised that a mere temporary calamity should leave a strong impression upon the minds of men, whose experience has not taught them to expect from the future an indemnification for past disappointments. Under the Government of our immediate predecessors, the Landholders, we believe, were little accustomed to look forward to any distant good; and we greatly apprehend that our own administration of the territory, lately acquired by us, has not yet been marked with that character which is calculated to inspire confidence and to stimulate exertion.

A large portion of the country must, by the operation of existing regulations, remain under the management of farmers during the ensuing four years; and it cannot be supposed that persons, who have only a temporary interest in the lands, will appropriate large funds to their improvement; or that they will engage for a Revenue to be produced by the gradual extension of such improvements. An opulent proprietary might engage with safety to contribute towards the public exigencies, for an income to be created by means of its own capital, at a future period; but such a proprietary does not exist in the country at present, even if the pretensions of the farmers could be set aside without injustice. Let us then hold in mind that, in divesting itself of the right to participation in the benefit of future improvement, the Government relinquish a source of Revenue, for which no proper substitute is likely to be found. The land has long been the chief object of taxation in this country; and circumstanced as it is at present, we are apprehensive that any attempt to introduce a new system of taxation would not only be unsuccessful; but that it might be attended with very mischievous consequences.

Great alienations of land are supposed to have taken place in several districts, and it is, we think, desirable that the fact should be ascertained before a Permanent Settlement be concluded. Such lands can unquestionably be resumed and assessed

Tuesday, October 9, 1821.

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at any time; but they may in some instances appertain to particular estates; and a question would then arise whether they were resumable for the benefit of Government, or of the proprietors. All such questions, and the necessity for all local investigations should, if possible, be precluded before we announce to the people that the public demand on the land is fixed for ever.

A similar question will also probably arise, with respect to the right of property in the extensive tracts of waste land, which are not comprehended within the limits of particular estates; and it is equally desirable that this question should be previously decided.

If the arguments urged in our Letter (of the 12th Oct.) be entitled to attention, we must conclude that the value of the standard coin of the country has not yet been definitely fixed; and should Government wish to alter the standard of the currency, after perpetual engagements shall have been concluded with the Landholders, one or other of these difficulties must be encountered: if the standard be lowered, the Government will sacrifice a portion of its Revenue; if it be raised, the public demand upon the land will actually be raised in the same proportion in breach of an engagement; or if an attempt be made to accommodate subsisting engagements to the change which has taken place in the value of the coin, it is to be apprehended that the landholders will not feel the same confidence in the permanency of them.

The proprietary right in the land is at present contested; and the Regulations have not provided clear and precise rules for deciding the questions which have arisen regarding it. The Settlement cannot therefore be formed, with any of the claimants, upon a satisfactory assurance, that they will establish ultimately their right of property in the soil, and with mere temporary occupants it cannot, we think, be concluded without great disadvantage.

It will not, in our opinion, be judicious to attempt a Permanent Settlement, until it can be concluded without any condition or reservation whatever. The Natives understand the value of a Mokurrery tenure perfectly well; but they are little acquainted with the constitution of our Government; and they cannot readily comprehend that the local administration is not paramount. If they adopt the idea that the grant is conditional, and must await the sanction of superior authority, it will lose much of its value. But if on the other hand, they should consider it absolute, and the Honorable Court of Directors, not satisfied with the documents upon which the Settlement has been formed, should ultimately withhold their confirmation of it, the landholder will, we fear, suspect that they have been imposed upon; and that we had no other view in holding out the advantages of permanency than to extort from them a higher Revenue. Such a disappointment would finally extinguish the embers of an expiring confidence; and when hereafter we may really intend to confer upon the country the benefit of a Permanent Settlement, distrust will greatly diminish its value in the estimation of the people. We are ourselves fully sensible of the many advantages which may be expected to result from a limitation of the public demand upon the land. We are aware that temporary settlements are harassing to the people; and that they afford opportunities for frauds and abuses. It has been questioned indeed whether a country can make any considerable advances in improvement while the public taxes are progressively increased, and the individual is not permitted to enjoy any benefit from the exertion of greater industry; but with every previous disposition in favor of the principle of a Permanent Settlement, we submit to your Lordship in Council our deliberate and unqualified opinion, that the measure, considered with relation to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, generally, is at this moment unseasonable; and that any premature attempts to introduce it must necessarily be attended with a material sacrifice of the public resources, and may in particular cases prove injurious to the parties themselves, whose prosperity it is the chief object of the measure to secure upon a durable foundation."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, October 3, 1821.

KHYRKWAH.

LETTER IV.

Remarks on Carnaticus.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

CARNATICUS, in the 13th paragraph of his Letter, says: "If the competent Authorities would transmit general instructions to India to discharge from the Service, or otherwise provide for, every Soldier in the Native Army, whose weight, stripped of his clothes, shall fall short of *Eight Stone*, they will find by the Returns, in the absence of some hundreds of tons, great room for the substitution of weightier bodies, and consequently for a nearer correspondence to those arms sent out for their services." However readily I may accede to the truth of this principle, in as far as it relates to Madras Sepoys who are well known to be small men, and partially admit the justice of it as applied to the Native Army of Bombay, I can by no means concede to CARNATICUS, that this principle can be extended to the Regular Bengal Sepoy Battalions. Indeed, I have no doubt, if a fair average were to be taken, the result would prove, that the Bengal Sepoys are fully equal in weight to the European Soldiers employed in this country. It is true they are not so "thick-set;" but then they are undoubtedly taller.

It was long a generally well-received opinion at this Presidency, that the British Dragoons were much heavier men than the Troopers of our Native Cavalry; and the Officers of His Majesty's Dragoon Regiments, were (as it was supposed) upon this principle, allowed to select the largest and strongest Horses at all Remounts. I do not mean to contend, that there is the slightest impropriety in giving this preference to the Dragoon Regiments; on the contrary, I hold it to be both wise and politic to mount our best Troopers on the best Horses. It is the fallacy of the principle, in as far as it relates to the comparative weight of the European Dragoon and the Native Trooper that I wish to expose; and thereby prove satisfactorily that the Bengal Sepoys are not deficient in the physical property of weight.

Some time ago, this question was agitated in the Upper Provinces; and it was decided by weighing a Troop of Dragoons, and one of equal numbers from a Regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry: the result proved in favor of the former; but then it was in so trifling a degree as to be scarcely worth mentioning, only "Eighty Pounds" on the whole Troop!

Now it is a well known fact, that our Native Cavalry is composed of a smaller and a much lighter-bodied description of men than our Native Infantry: at the same time, I feel myself warranted in asserting that there is not a corresponding difference in weight between the Dragoons and Infantry Regiments in His Majesty's Service; and I therefore trust it will be admitted upon these premises, as erroneous in general to consider the Bengal Sepoy Corps inferior in the physical property of weight to those of His Majesty's Service in India. Consequently the weeding of our Battalions, upon a supposed deficiency of this property, as suggested by CARNATICUS, is wholly unnecessary; and the suggestion itself is another proof of his want of information on the subject on which he has ventured to offer his opinions.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

October 6, 1821.

CENTURION.

Vessels in Madras Roads.

List of Shipping in Madras Roads on the 22d of September, 1821.

Ship ALBION, Captain Weller;—Ship WOODFORD, Captain Chapman;—Ship DAPHNE, Captain A. T. Chatfield;—Ship EDWARD STREET, Captain William Balston;—Ship AJAX, Captain W. Clark;—Ship ORIENT, Captain P. Wallace;—Ship BRITANNIA, Captain W. Lake;—Ship PRINCESS ROYAL, Captain J. P. Hackman;—Ship WILLIAM MILES, Captain Samuel Beadle;—Ship CLARA, Captain W. Gibson;—Brig CATHERINE, Captain Robert Gibson;—Brig HASTINGS, Captain P. Butler;—Cutter GURTRUYDA, Captain N. Birsey;—Cutter MEERAMADETH, Captain C. Kail.

The Moors' Lament for Grenada.

*The Moors of Barbary and the Turks at Damascus are still said to pray
for the restoration of Grenada.*

I.

The Cross is on Grenada's royal towers,
The Infidel revels in her beautiful halls,
Alas! alas! for the rich land that was ours
Ever from the white meenar the mezzoun calls,
Woe! Woe! for lost Grenada!

II.

Alas! alas! for the sweet winds that do blow,
With thrilling freshness, wafting the scent of flowers,
Over the Sierra Nevada's spotless snow.
Alas! for the Andalusian Spring's cool showers,
Woe! Woe! for lost Grenada!

III.

Alas! for the vineyards, and the small clear streams,
That with such a quiet murmur flow all night,
We hear them gushing still, in our troubled dreams,
Still see them sparkling in the yellow moonlight
Woe! Woe! for lost Grenada!

IV.

Alas! for the shady groves and bright fountains,
That glitter'd like stars amidst the dark green vales,
Alas! for the corn fields and purple mountains,
O'er which the golden cloud of eve slowly sails,
Woe! Woe! for lost Grenada!

V.

Alas! for the Alhambra—our joy and pride,
Its princely terraces, its high shining domes,
Oh! better in the breach had we bravely died,
Than have yielded it up—and our pleasant homes
Woe! Woe! for lost Grenada!

VI.

Mahomet! Mahomet! we have lost the land,
The loveliest land that lies beneath the sky,
This is no home for us, this wide waste of sand,
O'er which the Desert vapours roll drearily.
Woe! Woe! for lost Grenada!

VII.

Allah! Allah! this wild sky we cannot love,
Where the red sun is fierce, and clouds hang darkling,
Oh! for Grenada's sky, that spreads blue above,
Like a magnificent sapphire ever sparkling,
Woe! woe! for lost Grenada!

VIII.

The bones of our brave Fathers neglected lie,
In the pleasant fields they defended so well,
Blessed Green Birds!* ye must have stoop'd from on high,
And wept in that dark hour when Grenada fell,
Woe! Woe! for lost Grenada!

* The Spirits of Mahometan Martyrs are supposed to dwell in the Crops
of certain Green Birds, Inhabitants of Paradise.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. William Jones, late of Seebpore, Merchant, deceased—Mr.
James Draper, of Calcutta.

Major William Blake, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military
Establishment, deceased—Messrs. Henry Shakespear, and Alexander
Robertson.

Erratum.

In yesterday's JOURNAL, page 416, line 11-12, for "Company's
roops" READ "Company's European Troops."

To Correspondents.

We have received since our list, among other Communications, those
of a Caution to Misers, from MONITOR; The Loiterer, by ASIATICUS;
and Contrasted Opinions on India, from QUI HYE; which will all meet with
early attention; and we shall be glad to receive the frequent assistance of the
Correspondent to whom we are indebted for these favours.

Shipping Arrivals.**BOMBAY.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 5	Samarang	British	T. McCarthy	Bengal	June 29

Shipping Departures.**BOMBAY.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 2	Bombay Merchant	British	J. Clarkson	London
2	Orpheus	British	T. Firley	Ile of France
6	L'Herminie	French	C. H. Robira	Mauritius

List of Ships that have left Calcutta for England only, in the month
of September 1821, with the dates of the Pilot quitting them, as
far as can be ascertained.

Names of Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.	Pilot when left.
Hebe	J. Maitland	London	September 1
City of Edinburgh	W. Wiseman	London	September 28
Theodosia	W. Kidson	Madras & Liverpool	September 29
Moffat	J. W. Aldham	London	September 29

Passengers.

Passengers per SAMARANG, from Bengal to Bombay.—Mr. John Mc-
Donald, Gunner, of the 3d Battalion of Bengal Artillery; and Mr. John
Smith, of H's Majesty's 47th Regiment.

Passengers per BOMBAY MERCHANT, from Bombay to London.—
James Richie, Esq.; Captain P. Maugham; Lieutenant Mignan; Lie-
utenant Munardice; Lieutenant G. F. Penley; Ensign Wood; Captain
and Mrs. Deschamps and 3 Children; Colonel Huskisson; Captain
W. Hore and Miss Hore; Mr. H. Mayn; Dr. W. Gall; Assistant Sur-
geon Gibson; Mr. Powell; Reverend J. Fletcher; Mr. R. Bell; Master
G. Hall; Captain J. William, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment; and
Captain Roffuly, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment.

Passengers per ORPHEUS, from Bombay to the Isle of France.—Mrs.
Milburn and 2 Misses Milburn; Mr. Dick; Captain Weynton; and
Miss Anderson.

Marriages.

On the 4th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D.
CORRIE, Mr. THOMAS HENRY KEATING, to Miss HARRIETT ATHANASS.

On the 3d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D.
CORRIE, Mr. ROBERT HOOD, to Miss ELIZABETH CLAYTON.

In Batavia, on the 18th of March, the Reverend SAMUEL MILTON,
of Singapore, to Miss MARGARET WILSON, eldest Daughter of the late
Colonel THOMAS WILSON, of the Madras Establishment.

Births.

On the 3d instant, the Lady of C. R. MARTIN, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Benares, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Captain W. SHORT, 1st
Battalion 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Chittagong, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Colonel GREEN-
STREET, Commanding at that Station, of a Son.

At Pondicherry, on the 17th of July, the Lady of Captain J.
WAHAB, Commanding 6th Extra Battalion, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

At Madras, on the 14th ultimo, after an illness of seven hours,
Mrs. ELIZA H. FONSECA, who fell a victim to the Spasmodic Cholera, in
the 22d year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband with an infant
offspring amidst a circle of relatives, to bemoan her irreparable loss.

At Java, on the 27th of July, Captain G. C. LANDSAV, of the Coun-
try Service, and late Commander of the SAMDAUNY, much regretted.